

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4013. 號九月五年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876.

日六十月四年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRYAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO. Foochow, HEDDER & CO. Shanghai, LANE, CHAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO. Manila, C. HENNINGSEN & CO. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 50,000,000 8,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY:—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS:—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SARBOON, Esq.
A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

FOR SALE.

THE SOCIETY'S PIANO. May be seen in the CITY HALL. Tenders to be sent to the Undersecretary before the 15th instant.

ROBERT G. ALFORD, Hon. Secretary.

2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 9, 1876. my10

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD WHITFIELD in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last.

We have authorized Mr HERBERT SMITH to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my15

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. G. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Ha Noi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr J. ALABOR in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last. The Business will be carried on under the style of MEYER & Co.

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876. my29

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex French Mail Steamer "MBI-KONG."

YELLOW CHARTREUSE, (pints and quarts)

Extra fine SALAD OIL, from (Bessede, Marseilles).

Imperial PRUNES, in Glass Jars.

Sicilian NUTS.

JAMS, JELLIES & FRUITS, assorted.

Fine French SAUSAGES, in 1 lb. tins.

Assorted PASTE for SOUP.

French CANVAS, assorted, Nos. 1 to 5.

French NAVY SOAP.

Marseilles SAUSAGE, } Quite Fresh.

LYON SAUSAGE, }

MESS PORK in barrels of 100 lbs., or by retail.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' BRANDY.

BISQUIT Dubouche BRANDY.

St. Emilion Dinner CLARET.

Haut Sauterne WHITE WINE.

ANCHO VIES, in oil.

Superior CLARET, bottled by the Undersigned, \$2 per doz.

TUNNY FISH, in oil.

Superior WHITE VINEGAR.

TAPIOCA.

Julienne SOUP, in 1 lb. tin.

TRUFFLES.

MACARONI & VERMICELLI.

French extra fine TOBACCO.

Just Landed Ex S. S. "AFA."

PEPPERMINT, quarts and pints.

BENEDICTINE, quarts and pints.

French CLAY PIPES.

Raspail's extra fine LIQUOR.

French Smoked HAMS.

Solomon BEANS.

VANILLA.

CLARET from Bordeaux.

" " Marseilles.

" " To Suit Purchasers.

Raspail's GENUINE LIQUOR from Paris.

Fine White BREAD, in loaves and rolls, manufactured from the finest California Flour, and in the Parisian fashion.

F. VINCENOT.

French Bakery, No 2, Peel Street, Hongkong, May 3, 1876. je2

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN.

Ice Depot, Duddell Street, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. my18

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Retail Price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent.

Tudor Ice House, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. H.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliant and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafors.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzel" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

In One Lot, or in Lots to suit Purchasers.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and LAND belonging to the BIEN HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of—

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.

Machines for Adjusting and Fitting, Turning Lathe, Boring Machine, &c., &c., &c.

One Gas Machine.

One Steam-Crane.

Spare Materials, Iron and Copper Pipes of various dimensions, &c., &c.

One Tug Boat, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.

One Steam Launch.

Fifteen large native Cargo Boats, in good order.

The Land and Buildings of the Estate, situated on the River.

The Estate of Lacan Bienhoa Province, comprising an area of about 300 Hectars, mostly cultivated.

Apply to

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SAIGON.

April 25, 1876. my25

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been for 18 years in this port as Ship's Compro-dore and Stevedore, has always on hand

FOR SALE.

First Class Tea Ballast, at 55 cents per ton.

Second " " " " " " " "

Blue Stone Ballast, " " " " " "

Stone Ballast, " " " " " "

Coolies for discharge, " 6 " "

ing Rice, " " " " " "

Coolies for discharge, " 7 " "

ing General Cargo, " " " "

Also.

Fresh PROVISIONS, Oilman's STORES, Paints, Oil, &c., &c. can be had at more moderate rates for Shipmasters than anywhere else at this port. If any Shipmasters require my services, they will please hoist No. 5 Flag on the main mast, or apply to No. 57, Praya West (between the Canton Steamers' Wharves).

AH YON,

Ship's Compro-dore and Stevedore.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876. au2

—ON SALE—

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATYER.

Price: \$2.

Shanghai, KELL & Co.

Hongkong, " CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, on

THURSDAY,

the 11th Instant, at Noon, at his Office, Marine House, Queen's Road,—

The wrecked Str. "KWANGTUNG," now lying on shore on the South-East end of the Island of Ockseu.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7, payable on the fall of the hammer, and the wreck to be at purchaser's risk from that time.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 5, 1876. my11

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRODORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

KRUPP'S CAST-STEEL WORKS,

Essen (Germany).

Sole Agent for China,

F. PELL,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOON (Germany).

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-

TION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE

CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA

and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO

ADVERTISERS

IS OBVIOUS.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE "HINDOSTAN," leaving here with the Mails of the 20th inst., and subsequent Mail Steamers, until further notice, will proceed direct to Southampton.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FROM and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, and until further notice, the Steamer "POWAN" will run between Hongkong and Macao on alternate days, leaving Hongkong on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and Macao on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 455 Feet.

Breadth do, 32 "

Depth of Water, Springs, 24 "

do do, Neaps, 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 80 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to

W. B. SPRATT & Co.,

9, Praya East,

Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. H.

Shipping.

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Intimations.

WANTED.
An Experienced European FEMALE to accompany a Family with 3 Children to England. Terms, a first Passage. Applications to be sent to the Office of this paper, addressed "A. B. C." Hongkong, April 11, 1876. my11

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
Owing to the inclemency of the weather the Departure of the Steamship "DOUGLAS" for the above Ports is postponed until THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, May 9, 1876. my11

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish Steamer "SORSOGON," Captain LIZARRA, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 9, 1876. my11

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain THERRAT, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent. Hongkong, May 9, 1876. my13

FOR SHANGHAI.
Owing to the inclemency of the weather the Departure of the Steamship "GLENFINLAS" is postponed until further notice. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents S. S. *Peninsular*. Hongkong, May 9, 1876. my16

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Penguin having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, May 9, 1876. my16

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALMA, German barque, Capt. Lehmyer. — Melchers & Co.
LIZIE, British barque, Captain John Inokay. — Broadbent, Anthony & Co.
TARTAR, German brig, Capt. Kaemena. — Melchers & Co.
ORAGO, British barque, Capt. Snadden.
IPHIGENIA, German barque, Captain Matzen. — Wm. Pustau & Co.
MARGARITA, British ship, Capt. Owens. — Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
HOPE, British barque, Captain Boulton. — Gibb, Livingston & Co.
COKER, American ship, Captain William E. Bray.
WILLIAM MANSON, British barque, Capt. G. King. — Adamson, Bell & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain H. Shierloh. — Eduard Schellhaus & Co.
BEUTER WIL, British ship, Captain J. Brantwaite.
WODAN, German barque, Capt. Meyer. — Wm. Pustau & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
May 8, Africa, Portuguese troopship, 900, Captain Marques, Macao May 8.
May 9, Duna, British steamer, 852, Thomson, Saigon May 4, Rice. — GILMAN & Co.
May 9, Amoy, from Canton.
May 9, Cassandra, German steamer, 947, Langer, Bangkok, Rice. — JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
May 9, Tanais, French steamer, 1,726, Reynier, Yokohama May 3, General. — MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
May 9, Anna, German barque, W. Jensen, Newchwang April 22, Beane. — Wm. Pustau & Co.
May 9, Penguin, British steamer, 1,122, Cowell, Okata April 23, Penang 30, and Singapore May 2, General. — JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.
May 8, Pernambuco, for Saigon.
9, Blue Bell, (at-launch), for Singapore.
9, Leonor, for Manila.

OLBARD.
Anchovy, for Shanghai.
Candia, for Saigon.
John Sverdrup, for Bangkok.
Jylland, for Newchwang.
Douglas, for Swatow, &c.
Cyphrenes, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.—Per *Tanais*, for Hongkong, Mrs Burrows and servant, Messrs T. E. Hawkins and Francis. For *Marcellus*, Capt. O. L. Bruhn, Messrs F. de Cuijler, J. Louis and Pontet.
Per *Cassandra*, 20 Chinese.
Per *Penguin*, Mr. Holm, Mrs. Sotherland and 201 Chinese.
DEPARTED.—Per *Leonor*, Messrs Samuel Ashton and Milne.
TO DEPART.—Per *Anchovy*, Mr. and Mrs. Dagenberg and sundry Chinese deck.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Duna* reports: first part light winds and fine weather, latter strong N.E. winds and high sea.
The British steamer *Penguin* reports: first part of passage fine weather to Singapore; Singapore to Paraoe's fine weather, thence to port heavy gale from N.E. with very high seas from the S.E. accompanied with constant rain. Made the Ladrones at 11 a.m. this morning, the weather being very thick, and felt our way in with the fog.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:

FOR SINGAPORE & PENANG.
Per *NORDEN*, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.
FOR BANGKOK.
Per *RAJANATTIANUHAR*, at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
Per *DOUGLAS*, at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th inst., instead of as previously notified.
FOR MANILA.
Per *SORSOGON*, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th inst.
FOR SWATOW.
Per *JEDDAH*, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Marseilles*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked "and to Galle only"; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:

Friday, 12th May.
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.
Saturday, 13th May.
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage, until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong, April 28, 1876. my13

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post Office closes.
2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until
2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

	Per half ounce.	Hongkong U.S. Stamps extra.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c.	8	3
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, &c.	8	5
Hawaii, Newfoundland, &c.	8	6
Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, &c.	8	10
Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, &c.	8	13
Brasilia, &c.	8	15
Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.	8	23
Newspapers (not over 4 oz.)	2	4
Books, &c., per 4 oz.	6	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my16

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Contract Packet *HINDOSTAN*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 20th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:

Friday, May 19.
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.
Saturday, May 20.
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
10.10 a.m., Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage until
11 a.m., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage.
11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong, May 9, 1876. my20

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, May 11.
10 a.m.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Fochow.
Noon.—*Sorsogon* leaves for Manila.
Noon.—Sale of the wreck of the Steamer *Kuangtung*, at Mr. W. Kerfoot Hughes' office.
4 p.m.—*Zamboanga* leaves for Manila.
FRIDAY, May 12.
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
SATURDAY, May 13.
Noon.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Fortia of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, May 15.
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, May 16.
Goods per *Anchovy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, May 25.
Antenor leaves for London on or about this date.

THURSDAY, June 1.
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Oceanic* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
2 p.m.—*Norden* leaves for Singapore and London.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respectfully drawn to the fact that a copy of the *China Mail* has for some time past been placed on board of every Steamer and Sailing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour. Facilities which have recently been placed within the reach of Captains and Officers of Ships have resulted in a material increase to the Subscription List of the *Mail* amongst the shipping in port; and as special arrangements have been made to increase the usefulness of the Shipping List and to extend the circulation in the Bay, these advantages will be at once apparent to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.35 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876.

The publication in Saturday's *Gazette* of the Treaty between France and Annam, together with the Custom House regulations for the port of Haiphong, draws attention to the little known port regarding which we are expecting in a few days a report from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Enquiries made on our own behalf have placed us in possession of a few facts which, though doubtless less exhaustive than those which will be found in the report, may be of interest. Like its sister port in Hainan, Haiphong does not appear to offer any very great temptation to speculative minds to tempt fortune by "striking out a new line," as mercantile men say. First of all, the Haiphong of popular imagination has yet to be created. If the first evidences of American settlement are to be found in the erection of a prison, a newspaper office, and a church on the site chosen, those of French occupation may with equal truth be described as a barracks, a Government house and market. But as yet Haiphong lacks these distinguishing features, consisting mainly of a huge mud bank overlooked by two forts, in which all that is official, medical and ecclesiastical, at that port is as yet housed. A remarkably dirty village or concentration of villages constitutes the Haiphong of actual fact, the chief "business" done by its inhabitants seeming to consist in perennial efforts to keep body and soul together. In one respect it has an advantage over Haiphong. Vessels can anchor within a respectable distance of the shore, and though typhoons occasionally visit it, they do not seem to be quite as destructive as those felt in Hainan. It cannot perhaps be said that native junk shew any very great appreciation of this fact, inasmuch as a dozen at the outside are all that are as a rule to be seen anchored there. But still Haiphong has possibilities in this way which may some day lead to its becoming an important place of resort. This can arise under two conditions only—viz., that of the coal mines in the immediate neighbourhood being opened and worked, or that of permitting rice to be exported—two conditions to which the Annamite Government will not as yet consent. We may, by the way, point out as we use the word "Annamite" that Haiphong is the port of Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin, which country was conquered by Annam many years ago. The word "Tonquin" has therefore given way to "Annamite" or "Annamese" whichever grammarians prefer, and the Treaty made by France is with the King of Annam.

Hanoi, the actual capital and real commercial centre of Tonquin, is a very different place to Haiphong. It has a large population, is fairly clean, and does a large trade both with the outer world and with the interior. Like the Chinese, the Annamites could not of course resist killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, directly foreign intercourse promised to still further develop its trade. The treaty specifies a certain rate of duty to be levied on imports and exports. The former cannot be interfered with, but as Haiphong and Hanoi only were specified as the points of embarkation

for exports, the native mandarins saw their way to a good squeeze by heavily taxing every article sent to either port for shipment. As a natural consequence, trade is languishing in a way that promises but small advantages to merchants. Why the French, who are accustomed to deal with Asiatic races, in a way that savours of the strong arm, should tolerate such a state of affairs, is a puzzle. But we hear whispers that the Home Government is by no means anxious to increase its responsibilities in Cochin-China, and that it would have preferred that Tonquin had for some time longer been left to itself. However this may be, the fact remains that the native officials are breaking the spirit of the Treaty in the most glaring manner. The Capital lies some fifty miles in a direct line from Haiphong, though the devious course, alone possible to cargo-boats makes the actual distance to be passed over nearly three times as great. This of course operates also to prevent men-of-war from frequently visiting the city, and the mandarins take full advantage of the fact.

Hanoi imports a small quantity of Cotton goods, but has hitherto drawn its supplies from Pakhoi or Canton. No doubt, the advent of foreign steamers will effect some change in this, but there are as yet no signs of any activity on the part of local houses in this direction. The exports are unimportant, with the exception of (spurious) gambler, which finds a ready sale in South China, being used extensively in dying the Cotton cloth which clothes the Chinese coolies. Tin from Yunnan is an article of export, as are also hides, rattans, tea, nutmegs and vanilla. But the trade in these goods is as yet too small to offer much in the way of freight. As the French themselves admit, the importance of Haiphong and Hanoi consists in the fact that they lie on the highway to Yunnan. At present this fact cannot be utilized owing to the present disorganized condition of the whole province. Banditti of all sorts, black, white and yellow, conspire to make the route unsafe and to effectually check anything like trade development. If France were in earnest in opening up Tonquin, she would make short work with these ruffians. But we fear that such an enterprise is not her rôle. The repression of brigandage, and the establishment of effective but liberal regulations regarding commerce, are useful undertakings, but they promise little in the way of glory. Moreover, any such effects will benefit other people rather than Frenchmen, who are the worst of commercial as they are the best of military colonists.

As yet the ubiquitous Chinaman has enjoyed the principal benefits of French occupation. Some 900 Chinese reside at Haiphong and have entirely monopolized everything that requires skill, hard work or commercial "savvy." "As lazy as an Annamese" is fast passing into a proverb, and it would appear, with good reason. The few Frenchmen who have availed themselves of the new opening are, as a rule, content to deal in stores which, though affording a fair profit, give no opportunity for business on an extended scale. A few foreign agents at Hanoi would have a good chance of pushing foreign piece goods, and the lucky man that transports a good cargo to Yunnan will doubtless find it very much to his advantage. But of Haiphong we must confess to feeling very dubious as a place of mercantile residence. It may be the Whampoa of a flourishing Canton, but will be little else, unless its coal mines are developed, and that does not seem likely to take place for some time. Annam is in fact very like China. It is obstructive and insolent when it dares to be so, and has besides some real difficulties in preserving order in its own territories. If it is ever to become a scene of busy trade with the outer world, its banditti must be exterminated and its mandarins must be made honest and progressive. Until this happens its capital will at most tempt a few traders to run the risks of residence. Fortunately it is not unhealthy. But when this has been said its chief recommendation has been described.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

Commenting on the report that some of the crew of the lorcha *Mandarin*, which was piloted some years ago, have been captured, the *Press* says this case strikingly illustrates the carelessness and negligence of the British authorities. Three years ago this brutal murder and conspiracy was committed, and the deed has been allowed to be almost forgotten. The public may well ask what the British Minister has been thinking about all this time. The case is a parallel one to that of the *Anna*, in which affair the prompt action of the German authorities contrasts strongly with the indifference displayed by the British representatives in the case of the *Mandarin*. It has been reserved to Prince Bismarck to show us the way to obtain prompt satisfaction for an injury. Nothing can ever be gained at Peking by temporizing and delay; that is the policy of the Chinese Government, but to ponder to it is certain to involve a loss both of influence and prestige on the part of the Minister who suffers himself to be wheedled by sophistry and excuses. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the British representatives in China that to be firm in all their dealings with the natives.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* comments on the for-

tion of a Company in Russia for the purpose of trading in the interior of China. It says if the Chinese Government allows the Russians to do this, other foreigners will be allowed for similar privileges. The *Chung Ngai San Po* has no editorial in this issue. The *Universal Circulating Herald* comments on the prevalence of robberies in Japan.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE cases in the Summary Court to-day were mostly settled out of Court or adjourned, and his Lordship rose at 11 a.m.

Those of our subscribers in the Harbour who did not receive their papers this morning are informed that the delivery was impeded by the bad weather.

By the S. S. *Penguin* we learn that the *Arratoon Apoor*, the steamer which left Calcutta with her, had not arrived at Singapore when the *Penguin* left for Hongkong.

THE weather all day has been somewhat gusty, and there has been every appearance of a severe gale outside. The water rose to within a few inches of the top of the Praya Wall this morning and the wind was well from the eastward with a nasty short sea. But few boats were to be seen on this side the Bay, most of them having, no doubt, taken up snug quarters at Kowloon to be out of the reach of the threatening bad weather. The Barometer at 9 a.m. registered 29.80 and at 4 p.m. it had fallen to 29.72. We learn that the steam-launch *Jessie*, belonging to Mr Fairbairn, sank at her buoy near the Sailor's Home during one of the frequent heavy squalls this morning; and about 8 a.m. the German barque *Hieronymus*, whilst shifting her berth, fouled the Danish steamer *Kjohenhavn*; she got clear, however, without sustaining any damage. The Barometer fell 2-10ths from 8 p.m. yesterday to 8 a.m. this morning; the *Douglas* got up steam, several vessels sent down their yards, and the topmast at the Peak was struck. We are glad to have no serious casualties to report. By the *Penguin* we learn that the weather has been very bad outside. She reports heavy gales from the N.N.E., with high sea from the S.E., and that the weather was so thick after reaching the Ladrones that they had to feel their way into port with the lead.

THE entertainment given in the Temperance Hall last night, under the presidency of Mr W. Wilson, was not so largely attended as that on a previous occasion—owing possibly to the fewer number of men-of-war vessels in the Harbour. Readings were given by several gentlemen, and these were relieved by a song and a pianoforte solo; but while we admire the kindly feelings of those who take part in those meetings, we cannot but draw their attention to the inappropriateness of much that is done. The readings last night were all rather heavy, except that given late in the evening by one gentleman, whose amusing rendering of a nautical "yarn" was loudly applauded, and created much mirth amongst the sailors; and the entertainment "hung fire" slightly in consequence. A correspondent suggests that a programme should be circulated amongst the shipping and residents on shore, that a lamp-sign be affixed over the door of the Hall, and that more publicity be given to the institution and its benefits. These are points easily suggested, but not so easy to have thoroughly carried out. It is undoubted, however, that were the character of the entertainments, for raucous, fun and amusement, once established, there would be no lack of attendants, if a fair amount of publicity were given to them. We wish the Committee further success, and congratulate them on what has been already done.

Manila.

The *Comercio* says: We have much pleasure to state that the *Atlantis glandulosa*—twelve precious plants of which were sent to our Botanic Garden by the Director General of Public Works of Hongkong—is following admirably its course of development and acclimatization, thanks to the great care bestowed by Sr. Vidal, the worthy Director of that establishment. The spread of this plant throughout the Philippines is much recommended by all authorities, for its principal virtues, so much appreciated in China, in cases of dysentery, by the infusion of its roots.

From Ylocos Sur we learn that a smart shock of earthquake was felt on the 24th March for a few seconds.

From Tayabas reports of the crops are very satisfactory. A good outcome is anticipated.

From Iloilo we learn that the market for sugar continues without animation, superior being quoted at \$3.80 and Common at 17 to 18 reales for picul, with little or no demand. Rice is nominally quoted, there

was a large stock of Pangasinan and Saigon in the hands of holders. Arrivals of Paddy have been large, the price being 7 reales per coyan. The few arrivals of Sapanwood have been placed on the market at 7 to 8 reales per picul. Since 16th March six vessels have arrived to take Sugar. The *Christine* and *Canaan* have left for Europe with Sugar, and there are eight vessels in port loading with that commodity.

Police Intelligence.

May 9, 1876.
(Before the Hon. C. May.)
TREPASS ON CROWN LAND.

Mr John Williams, a livery stable keeper, was summoned by the Captain Superintendent of Police for having permitted cattle to trespass on Crown Land and to destroy the shrubs growing thereon. The defendant, who promised that he would prevent his cow-herd from repeating the offence, was fined 1/.

ASSAULT.

William McLinton, P. O. No. 84, was summoned by chair-coolies 319 for having assaulted him while he was playing for hire near Gough Street steps for no cause whatever. The defendant said he had no recollection of the occurrence and was fined \$2.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The seven Chinamen, charged with making a murderous assault on certain Lokongs and chair-coolies, were again brought up. The first witness examined to-day was one Yeong Afo, licensed chair-coolie No. 491. He described the unprovoked attack on the chair-coolies at Fodor's Wharf, and identified the 7th defendant as one of the assailants, who numbered, as it appeared to him, something like 100 men. The 7th defendant had nothing in his hand, but he urged the men on, and appeared to be giving command. The startling evidence of this witness was that he saw a shore Chinese Constable assist in beating a Water Police Constable, though the latter was in uniform, and that the former took the latter into custody.—Mr Lister, Postmaster General, was next examined. He saw the assault, but could not identify any one. One man was struck with such violence near the Post Office that he thought the man would not be able to rise again. The blow knocked the man down into the gutter, and while he was down, several men attacked him with bamboo. Mr. Lister then ran down with the intention of picking the man up and arresting his assailants, who became, however, frightened and dispersed, mixing themselves up with the general crowd, so that it was impossible to distinguish them. The man assaulted was afterwards known to the witness as a Chinese Constable in plain clothes.—The case was then remanded till Thursday next. Mr Holmes appeared for the defence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.
This case was continued to-day. Mr Brereton appeared for the prosecution.

Mr Kingsmill, instructed by Mr Denny, appeared for the defence of Mr Duncan, and Mr Handley, instructed by Mr Holmes, for Mr Rozario.

Mr Brereton, arriving at 11 o'clock, apologised for being late. He was under the impression that the case was adjourned till 11 o'clock, instead of 10.30.
Mr F. Degener was recalled. (The documents called for yesterday having been produced by Mr Kingsmill, witness was examined thereon.)—The bill dated 6th February, 1874, against the Dock Company for timber was rendered by me. Bill marked B, dated 11th March, 1874, was also rendered by me against the Dock for timber sold. The bill marked C, dated 28th July, 1874, was the bill I sent to Mr Duncan for the timber I sold to him in June. The timber was delivered at East Point. I believe some of the crooks and planks were delivered from Mr Landstein's godown.

The witness was not cross-examined.

After some discussion as to the order in which the evidence should be taken,

M. A. Gomes, deposed.—I am second clerk in the Kowloon Dock. I have held that position four years. Mr Rozario was the first clerk. He ceased to be first clerk there in Feb. this year. I remember some timber being conveyed from Easton's place at East Point to Kowloon Dock some time last year. The wood belonged to Mr Degener. It was oak wood. I superintended the removal of the wood from Easton's place to the Dock, by Mr Rozario's orders. I measured and counted the timber. Mr Rozario told me to go and measure it. It was about 3,700 cubic feet, and it consisted of logs, planks, and crooks. The logs and planks were placed under a shed at the Dock; the crooks were placed outside the shed. It was a mat-shed, situated about 15 yards from the water's edge, and at right angles to the water. The ground on which the shed was situated was built out into the sea. The timber remained there from July until the typhoon, which was on the 22nd September. I live at the Kowloon Docks, and I was there on the night of the typhoon. Some of the Company's timber was lost on that occasion. I believe that the timber belonged to Mr Duncan. He also told me to measure it, and see that it was taken proper care of. When the timber was taken to Kowloon it was not entered in any books.

Mr Kingsmill objected to such evidence as this being received.

Witness continuing. I handed a memorandum of the measurement of the timber to Mr Rozario. On the morning after the typhoon most of the crooks were gone. A pile of wood still remained under the shed, but I do not believe it was as large a one as was there on the previous day. I should think four feet of water came over the docks, where the mat-shed stood, during the typhoon. This timber was charged to the Company. The pay-list produced marked "D" is in my hand-writing. I prepared it by Mr Rozario's directions. There is an item in it of 84 oak-wood crooks, making 657 cubic feet, and charged at one dollar per foot. This wood was part of that bought of Degener. It is in a log's account, and I placed it there by direction of Mr Rozario. The document now handed to me, and marked "E," is the pay-list for April 1876. In Asing's account in it, there is an item of 3040 cubic feet of timber representing 774 planks. I prepared this

account by direction of Mr. Rosario. Some of the Company's timber was stored in the same shed as that previously referred to, and a portion of it also was lost. It consisted of planks and thick logs, and was got from Easton's place. After the typhoon an account was taken of the timber lost and damage done by the typhoon. The book produced marked "F" is in the handwriting of Mr. Rosario. It is entitled "estimates from July 1873 to June 1875." Mr. Kingsmill: Who produces this book? Mr. Brereton: I do. Mr. Kingsmill: But I object to your producing anything.

His Worship: The witness gives evidence as to it.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Kingsmill: I went myself to Easton's place, and the whole of the timber was removed from there to the Dock under my superintendence. Some of the planks were washed into the Dock itself on the night of the typhoon, and some remained undisturbed. What was washed into the Dock, and what remained in the shed did not amount to the entire quantity. I did not measure the planks after the typhoon. All the crooks were not swept away. I did not count those that remained. I am quite sure there were no crooks stored in the shed. I do not take an account of the timber that is recovered at the Dock monthly through the contractors, Asing and others.

Mr. Brereton: I object to that evidence; it assumes that timber has been supplied. If you say materials I do not object to it.

Cross-examination continued: There is no teak-wood received from Asing and Company, or others. As to other kinds of wood sometimes I take the account of it, and sometimes the storekeeper.

By Mr. Handley: Mr. Rosario is chief clerk and he remained in the office. He did not measure wood himself, not in a general way; sometimes he would measure it. He did not measure the wood brought from Easton's place. I made up the two pay-lists by the orders of Mr. Rosario. He gave me the orders. I do not know how he gets the information to give me about the pay-list.

By Mr. Brereton: After the typhoon Mr. Rosario did not give me directions to re-measure the timber. The teak-wood that was washed into the Dock floated. During the typhoon the water rose above that in the Dock four or five feet. I went round the Bay to look after the Company's steam launch which was sunk, and saw a great quantity of teak planks floating about. None of that timber was recovered.

By His Worship: There were some marks on the timber, but I do not remember what they were. I have no doubt it was the Company's timber floating about the Bay; it consisted of crooks and logs. I did not recognise it by any marks on it. I believe the chief part of it was carried away by the Chinese. When I entered the 94 teak-wood crooks into Asing's account in the pay-list, I did not make any protest to Mr. Rosario about it, nor did I say anything to anybody about it, although I knew that Asing had not supplied it. Mr. Rosario told me to enter the 94 crooks into a book that I keep for Asing's account in the first instance. When I entered the 94 teak-wood crooks it was from a verbal order by Mr. Rosario. I put down the price of the wood from what Mr. Rosario told me to put down as the account. After I drew up the account of Asing, I handed it to Mr. Rosario. When I was asked to put down into Asing's account the 3040 cubic feet of teak wood, I did not make any objection, although I knew he did not supply it. I knew from the memorandum handed to me that the wood was purported to have been supplied.

Sheik Hussein, watchman at Kowloon Dock, deposed as follows:—I have been in the same employ for 34 years. I was on duty on the premises on the 22nd September 1874, the day of the typhoon. I remember some timber was stored on the premises—different kinds of wood. There was a shed there, and a quantity of large spars were stored inside it, also some outside on the ground. All the wood was there immediately before the typhoon. The wood was not there the morning after the typhoon, the mat-shed having been blown down. Some of the wood was floating in the water, some lying on the beach and some in the Dock. I cannot say if any of the wood remained in the shed. The water rose about 1.30 a.m. on the 23rd September to the height of my waist. I ran away to the hill-side.

This witness was not cross-examined.

The Court was then adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The Court was resumed at 2.40 p.m. Jena Alley, a watchman employed at the Kowloon Dock, was examined:—I have been in the employ of the Company for about three years. I remember the night of the typhoon in September 1874. After the typhoon I saw some timber lying on the beach, some in water in the Docks and some on the wharf.

No question was asked of this witness by the Counsel.

M. A. Gomes, recalled, deposed:—The document produced is a compendious order in the handwriting of Mr. Rosario. It is dated the 18th May, 1875, and is for \$604.86. The second document produced is in Mr. Rosario's handwriting. It is dated the 27th February, 1875, and is a compendious order for \$3452.02. Both of them are stamped "Compendious pay," and underneath this stamp is the signature "R. Duncan." I identify the signature as Mr. Duncan's handwriting.

James Liddell, deposed:—I am at present superintendent of Kowloon Docks. I have been employed in that capacity there for about four years. I remember some timber being brought to the Docks at different times. During 1874 I know that some teak-wood, purchased on behalf of Mr. Rosario, was stored at the Docks. It may have been placed there two or three months before the typhoon in that year. Mr. Duncan gave the order for its being placed there and he told me it was for Mr. Rosario.

By the Bench:—I cannot say of my own knowledge from what place it came. It consisted of planks, crooks and logs, and part of it was stored in the mat-shed and the remainder outside.

By Mr. Brereton:—To the best of my knowledge the timber was there on the day before the typhoon. Other timber belonging to us, consisting of teak-wood, pine etc., was also there. I had not used any of the timber belonging to Mr. Rosario up to the time of the typhoon to the best of my knowledge. Part of Rioch's timber remained after the typhoon; a great part of the remainder was floating in the Dock, and the rest was scattered all over the yard. Some of it was found at the head of the Bay. There was a good number of this timber lying in

the Dock. Among Rioch's timber there was a great quantity of planking of various sizes, some 2 inch, 7 inch and so on. Some of the planks were lying on the ground. The water was four or five feet above the Docks and it was after it had subsided that I saw the planks lying on the ground; a portion of the Company's timber was lost in the typhoon. The pile of timber did not move; I think some of the planks were blown off the top. All the timber that did not form part of the pile floated. The pile consisted of Rioch's timber. A good number of crooks were scattered about the head of the Bay. I am not aware whether the Company's timber was counted or measured after the typhoon. I believe, however, there was a result arrived at in regard to the loss the Company sustained on the occasion. I remember Mr. Duncan sending over to the Docks for a memorandum of the amount of damage that had been done. I gave that memorandum into the hands of the chief clerk, Mr. Rosario, and I know he wrote a memorandum in reply.

Mr. Brereton produced this memorandum.

Mr. Handley objected to it as being merely a press copy.

Mr. Gillies said he had made every search for the original document, but he could not find it.

Mr. Handley then withdrew his objection.

By Mr. Brereton: There is an entry in this memorandum of the loss of 200 cubic feet of teak-wood; also of 250 cubic feet of Manila hard wood. Three spars are also set down in it as lost. Account was taken of the Company's stock up to the 31st December. We should commence taking it early in January. This is the stock account produced, and it contains the Company's stock on the 31st December 1875. It is signed by me.

Mr. Brereton: Under what circumstances did you sign it?

Witness: It was handed me in the usual way and I signed it. The defendant Rosario handed it to me for signature.

Mr. Brereton: Did you take any steps to ascertain if it were correct?

Witness: No. I signed it thinking it was correct.

Mr. Brereton: Did any one tell you it was correct?

Witness: I don't think they did; it was laid down as if it were correct. I sent it to the Hongkong House after signing it.

By the Bench:—This list of stock was made up after an inspection and measurement of the stock under the supervision of Mr. Rosario. Turning to the wood account in the list it would appear that on the 31st Dec. 1875 the amount of teak-wood in the stock was 6773 cubic feet. Since I signed the document I have taken steps to see if the stock as stated in it was correct. I found that the quantity of teak wood was about 4000 cubic feet short of the amount given in the account.

I had the wood measured in February last in consequence of instructions given by Mr. Gillies. I did not measure it myself, but I superintended the proceedings.

Mr. Russell: This witness cannot prove the correctness of the measurement given.

Witness: The document marked "D" produced I also signed as a correct account.

It was submitted to me by Mr. Rosario for signature. The document marked "E" produced, was signed by me. I cannot say whether anyone asked me particularly to sign it, but Mr. Rosario would do so if anyone did. When the accounts were presented to me for signature I did not take any steps to see if they were correct.

The case was adjourned at this stage of the proceedings to 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, the cross-examination of the witness being postponed until that day.

The question of bail having been raised, Mr. Russell said that upon the evidence that had been adduced to-day he should require Mr. Duncan to give security for his appearance.

Mr. Kingsmill said his client would pay money into Court, as he felt a delicacy in asking persons to become bail for him.

Mr. Russell said he should require two sureties in the sum of \$4000 each, for the re-appearance of Mr. Duncan, and himself to be bound over in the sum of \$8,000 to re-appear. However, if Mr. Duncan could get a deposit note for \$8,000 from the Bank, to be made out as a security to the Government, in that amount, for his re-appearance at that Court, that would be sufficient, with his personal security for \$8,000.

Mr. Denny said they would do that.

Mr. Handley then applied for Mr. Rosario to be admitted to bail.

Mr. Russell said that, looking at one or two points in the evidence, especially in regard to the compendious order, he was afraid his duty would not permit his admitting him to bail; at all events he should require to consider the matter until the following day, when Mr. Handley might renew his application. Mr. Rosario would simply be detained, and would be permitted to see anyone he wished, and to take his champagne if he desired.

The proceedings then closed.

REVIEW.

"RAMBLES IN NORTHERN INDIA."

By FRANCESCA H. WILSON, author of "Truth Better than Fiction." London: Sampson, Low & Co.

Among countries with rights to see, India has lately been bearing the bell, nor, in truth, can any country in the world bear it better. The visit of the Prince has called up quite a world of Anglo-Indian art and literature, seething with the inevitable competition which enters into all things in our time. The marvellous "Indian numbers" of the English illustrated papers are still fresh in our memories, and we are not yet done with having our eye attracted by some new announcement.

Few of these can be more acceptable, we think, or more desirable as an addition to one's drawing-room books, than these sprightly "Rambles." Of course they are illustrated; and the advantage of the illustrations, that they are not done in wool, even the trust of wool, but in very decided permanent photography. There are a dozen of these within the stupendous volume, well chosen, and on the whole remarkably well rendered. The photographs alone, all full-page, are worth the half-dozen dollars when are the price of the volume.

But we will not own to any decided weakness for mere picture-books. The book betrays us is considerably more. The pictures are for the letter-press, not the letter-press for the pictures. The main materials of the work, it appears, were

written, as so much good literature is now-a-days written, for an Indian contemporary, in whose columns it won so much favour as to suggest their revision and enlargement and illustration to form the volume we are now reviewing. Mrs. Wilson, we believe, is the wife of a noble military official who has spent more than half his days in India; she writes, therefore, with the not too common advantage of a large experience of the country. This might be so, and the book nevertheless be dreary. It would seem, however, so far as our reading goes, as if it were not easy for a lady traveller to be dull in her narrative—not so easy, we rather think, as it is for one of the sterner sex when he dips his quill to tell us what he saw when he was "abroad."

We have even met one or two lady travellers in our modern literature who would have been none the worse to have been just a little duller. Mrs. Wilson seems to us to hit pretty happily the proper mean. In a succession of short chapters—(these are almost as much to men's liking as short sermons)—she guides the reader from city to city, from scene to scene, in a style always so lively, so open, so true, so pertinent and unadorned, and at times so vivid, that we feel, when we have reached the last page, that she must have meant to be our companion longer and farther. We might be disposed to resent a little the very light foot with which she flits over some portions of the route, if this supposed defect did not lie so near to what is perhaps the peculiar charm of the book—its essentially sketchy and almost fugitive character. It is only the vivacity of the style expanded into vivacity of plan. Always in motion, she never tires you.

We see that our authoress has the feminine trick of managing to crowd on a good deal of information upon the shifting current of her narrative—some of it very unromantically useful—without much appearing to do so, or without dimming perceptibly the sparkle of her pen. The mere hints to possible travellers in those parts might form an excellent little guide through Northern India. Incidents of the mutiny, recalled with feeling and spirit, do a good deal to deepen the interest of the sketches.

We make one or two characteristic extracts. Here is a "bit" from Simla:—sketched from a mountain-side which ventures to look down upon the elevated summer-seat of the Supreme Indian Government:—

Very frequently at sunset a marvellous scene presented itself: the clouds below us on the Simla side suddenly became exquisitely tinted by the setting sun, and in far less time than I can write it, they rolled themselves up, and dispersed; the mountains, thirteen ranges of which were visible, the houses, and other objects in Simla—1000 feet below—came out, one by one, as if in a dissolving view, only to disappear as rapidly as they appeared. As the sun sank lower and lower, the rays through the clouds became more and more beautiful; and the room seemed illuminated by the softest moonlight, so unlike the "greater light" did it appear. Such scenes as these are not enjoyed except by those who live at a great height, but when once seen, make the deepest impression on every thoughtful mind. The clouds at times dispersed at sunset sufficiently to give us a splendid view of the plains, when the colour of the water, trees, &c., were distinctly visible; and when the great river Sutlej, then swollen by the rains, could be traced for many miles, lit up like molten gold by the setting sun, until it was lost to sight on the far-off horizon. Sometimes, after a heavier shower than usual, the atmosphere would clear, and the sun come forth shedding his radiant beams in richer hues on mountain and vale. One peak would have the appearance of being clothed in the softest green velvet, another in dark purple, and another in grey, and all the colours were intensified by the fleecy clouds which hung about the mountain tops.

It is plain that Mrs. Wilson can describe nature. She can describe art with no less animation and fidelity. We give her description of the Taj Mahal:—

I think of all the places in the plains of Upper India, I should best like to live in Agra. It is such an interesting spot, without the dilapidated appearance of many of the scenes of the struggle of 1857. The great sight, every one knows, is the Taj Mahal. I had read of it, had seen the model and photographs of it, but had not the faintest idea of its extraordinary beauty till I saw the reality. It is, I believe, the beautiful proportions of the huge building which so attract the eye; nevertheless, I cannot wholly account for the impression it leaves on the mind, of a peculiar solemn magnificence that can never be understood until experienced. When first I caught sight of the Taj through the lofty gateway at the entrance to the grounds, I felt the strangest feelings mingled awe and excitement, which only increased as I neared the building. The gardens in which it stands are very charming, there are white marble tanks of water, broad marble walks beneath shady trees, with seats here and there to rest the weary sight-seer. Sweet-scented flowers and shrubs, and the solemn funeral cypresses which abound in these gardens, set off the prebention of white marble, which is the chief feature in this lovely picture. The enormous platform on which it stands is of white marble inlaid with precious stones, and the lower half of the outside of the building is most elaborately and tastefully inlaid in a somewhat similar manner. The variety of stones is very great, but among them I noticed amethysts, corals, blood stones, agates, lapis lazuli, jasper, &c., &c. The dome is plain white marble with a minutest of gold. There are apartments resembling cloisters, or inclosed verandahs, inside the building, and on the outside of the central inner porch of it. Both are lit by windows of finely carved white marble, each window being a large slab several inches thick, and yet semi-opaque. In the centre, under the dome, is the show tomb of Mumtaz Mahal, the favourite Queen of Shah-Jehan, to whose memory the Taj was built two centuries ago. She is interred in the crypt; and her real, as also her show tomb, above, is a mass of inlaid work. There is a wall built round the latter, composed entirely of the most splendid and the very finest mosaic work; lilies, leaves, and flowers of all sorts, containing hundreds of precious stones. Each of one kind of it is composed of between three and four hundred stones; and, when one thinks of the thousands of similar flowers in this stupendous edifice, one is lost in wonder as to how it was ever built; the enormous wealth, as well as art and care required, would, one would imagine, have been impracticable two hundred years ago. However, it was not so, and the great sight of the North-West of India remains a witness to the fact. There is a marvellous result of the peculiar formation of the interior of the dome, which I believe no writer has ever mentioned. I refer to the extraordinary reverberations. The echo of one's voice produced a sound—unlike anything earthly—absolutely impossible to imagine, or adequately describe. There is only one sound to which I can liken it, and that, of course, can only be imagined; it is the sound of that "rumbling mighty wind" which filled the house of prayer on the day of Pentecost. It is a sufficiently awe-inspiring sound in the daytime, but tenfold more so in the dead of night, when other noises are hushed, and when the darkness in the building is made visible by two or three full lights, which only add a pale gleam over the scene. There are four very lofty minarets detached from the main building, and standing on the four corners of the wide square of the Taj. These can be seen from the bridge, and the spangly glimmer is well repaid for his

trouble by the view of Agra and its vicinity which awaits him.

Locknow forms the subject of a very interesting chapter and of no fewer than three of the photographs. She writes:—

Although Locknow possesses nothing half so fine as the way of buildings as either Agra or Delhi, yet it is one of the most interesting spots in India. Our first drive through the place was sufficient to make us realize that we were visiting the scene of some dreadful conflict. Graves and tombs of the murdered and slain are to be seen at almost every turn, till at last one feels that the place is an enormous graveyard; and the sensations experienced are depressing. The sight which impresses all about is interest in the history, which was the scene of the bravest and most determined defence in the annals of war.

The Residency grounds are most beautifully kept; the scene of all this misery and bloodshed, terror, and suspense is now a charming, peaceful garden, rendered doubly picturesque by the ruins which are so sacred to every British heart. Shells are erected in and outside the various buildings for the edification of visitors; one points out the room where the noble Sir Henry Lawrence was struck down; another shows the apartment in which, after two days of great agony, he expired. It is strange that, on the day previous to that on which he was mortally wounded, an 8-inch shell burst in the same room—the one in which Sir Henry was sitting; his friends begged him to change his abode, but he remarked that it was next to impossible that another such missile would enter so small an apartment. Another curious and disagreeable fact is, that the shell which did this fatal work was fired from an 8-inch howitzer that fell into the rebels' hands at Chitab, just before the investment. This gun was destined to do a great deal of damage to its rightful owners, and helped considerably to batter the Residency.

But we must not quote the book; let our readers order it.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(Continued.)

Among the arrivals on the last May was that of Her Majesty's gunvessel *Hornet*, 4 guns, Commander H. N. Hippley, R. N. She left Kinkiang on Friday the 28th April. The favorite paddle-wheel Cunard steamer *Scotia* has been specially chartered by some English tourists who intend visiting the Centennial Exposition and various cities in America. The party will be placed in charge of Captain Judkins.

Nothing could be more curious to a visitor arriving in this settlement and unaware of the fact of its being Race-day than the appearance of the band and the settlement generally on the afternoon of the 1st May. Not a trap to be seen: all the stores and banks closed and an almost dead silence in the streets, the Chinese apparently taking fully as great an interest in the races, as a sportsman, do as foreigners. Two forenoon looking strangers held full possession of the Club steps, and on the river not a single cargo-boat and scarcely a sampan was visible.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court, on the 17th ult., before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General, Messrs. Hall and Holtz sued John Gargan to recover \$633.73, for drapery goods delivered by plaintiffs' firm in Shanghai to defendant in Yokohama, with interest from the 1st March, 1874, and costs of the action. Defendant, in his answer, pleaded non-indebtedness. He stated that he, in 1873, established a small drapery store in Yokohama, and on the 20th of November he ordered from plaintiffs, and paid for, \$200 worth of goods. He received, however, goods to the amount of \$200.58, of which \$48.68 were for plaintiffs' own account. On the 10th December, he sent a new order, which was filled, and in January or February, 1874, a further order, which likewise was filled; but at the same time plaintiffs sent a large quantity of goods which were not in the order, but on their own responsibility, and on the express understanding that if not sold they were to be returned. On the 10th February, defendant paid again \$200; but on the 12th March, 1874, the large portion of his goods was destroyed by fire, or stolen during the fire; a small portion was saved, and is yet in defendant's possession, subject to plaintiffs' orders, or has been sold for their account. Defendant asked that an account be taken of these goods, and he be ordered to pay the balance if any, for such goods as he ordered only, and for such portion of plaintiffs' goods as he had sold, and that plaintiffs be ordered to pay costs.—The case was first brought before the Court on the 28th February, and was then, at the plaintiffs' request, adjourned until defendant could take the evidence of Mr. A. Smith, by commission, which was personally supplied the goods. The commission, which was issued to C. B. Bradford, Esq., Vice Consul-General at Shanghai, having been duly returned, the case was resumed. Mr. Smith's evidence showed that he was manager of the drapery department of plaintiffs' establishment in Shanghai, and that the goods, charged to defendant, were supplied in the usual course of trade; that plaintiffs did not undertake any risk with regard to said goods; that up to the 14th of August, 1874, when he wrote a letter to plaintiffs, defendant had never disputed the account; that witness personally sold the first goods to defendant, and executed defendant's orders from Yokohama, and that defendant asked witness as a favour to send him anything new that witness thought might sell in Yokohama as witness was better acquainted with the trade than defendant.—After hearing the evidence of the defendant and his sister, which was to the effect that they considered all the extra goods sent, were at the plaintiffs' own risk, and that, at the time the fire occurred, they were packed up ready to be returned to Shanghai, the Court reserved judgment, saying the case was one requiring consideration. Ultimately, the Court was reluctantly compelled to decide that the indebtedness was legal and must be enforced. Judgment was therefore given for plaintiffs, for the full amount claimed, with costs of suit; interest not allowed. Defendant to pay at the rate of \$25 per month.

NIPOPO.

28th April, 1876.

I mentioned in my last that a fire had occurred in the city last Monday. It is usual with the Chinese for parents to make a feast, and invite their relations and friends in order to celebrate a child's attaining the venerable age of one month. When the services of a tenor artist are called into requisition to remove the superfluous hair from the head of the youngster. Consequently extra preparations go on in the kitchen, accompanied by a good deal of bustling about. Such was the case at the above fire. A young Chinese had succeeded in lighting the battle of life for thirty days, and his parents were making preparations worthy of the event when unfortunately the house took fire, and the infant terrible narrowly escaped being burnt to a cinder.

One of the Chinese gun-boats left here yesterday for the purpose of conveying a big mandarin and his suite to this port.—*Shanghai Courier Correspondent.*

TIENTSIN.

April 28th 1876.

The business of worshipping at temples, burning of incense, K'o-t'ouing and the like is seldom more flourishing than at the present time. Officials and people through the streets flocking to the shrines of the important and unimportant divinities, but the gods apparently care for none of these things, and not a drop of rain falls. The air is constantly filled with clouds of dust, besides the imported article brought down by the regular dust-storms.

At the Municipal election, a few days since, Mr. M. G. Moore was elected Chairman. The other members of the Council are Messrs. Beveridge, Macpherson, Cordes and Henderson.

A new sprinkling machine has been introduced on the bund, and contiguous streets. It consists of a brigade of coolies with watering pots, and operates with "intermittent sequence," and with well marked intervals for refreshment, and the study of nature.

There is scarcely any portion of this province, where the walled cities are in such a disreputable condition as in the vicinity of Tientsin. Two or three years ago one could almost ride a donkey over the city wall in the principal breaches. The wall was repaired about two years since, and the Viceroy has recently ordered the breach to be rebuilt, which was in some degree done. The city ditch is in a worse condition, if possible than before it was deepened and widened in this hope of draining it last year, and is a permanent fountain of pestilence, reeking with effluvia, except during a hard rain.

Among the new improvements at the Arsenal at the Treaty Temple, is a residence for the Superintendent.

A new building has just been erected near the river, a short distance above the settlement, on the road to the city, which is intended as a Hall of Tablets for the twenty odd Wei-yuans who were drowned on the

fusing last year. Although natives of a southern province, their names are to be held in mournful remembrance, by order of the Customs' Tao-tai.—*Shanghai Courier Correspondent.*

CHEFOO.

27th April, 1876.

In addition to the elevated fortifications, which indefatigable native military officials are erecting on the summit of the conical eminence situated on our West, apparently as a natural protection to the surrounding plains, that is to say supposing nature anticipated cannon when she threw up this isolated peak, two more forts are to follow, and so this hyperborean watering-place will be blown off the face of the earth, whenever China goes to war with a Foreign power. The bluff on the North side of the harbour is to be crested with a fortress of impregnable strength, and another is to crown the hill behind the Family Hotel. Refreshments will be uncommonly cheap there, if the Yunnan affair is not satisfactorily settled. The trees, too, which are stuck in, though not guaranteed to grow, will assuredly prevent an invading army from starving or perishing for want of firewood. I pulled up four, out of curiosity, the other day, and found they belonged to the same stem—an anomalous species. If a very large tree can be got, even five can be cut out of it and stuck in. A sketch of the coast-line is to be forwarded to Peking, by the local mandarin, showing a gigantic forest in full leaf, whose intertwining branches form an impassable barrier, and our old Bois is beaten into a cocked-hat. Fortunately, through the interference of the British Consul, a beautiful glade has been placed at the disposal of Foreigners, for the purpose of horse-racing and cricketing, and a number of the Ambrosial (I speak advisedly) giants—favorites of the Olympic Games—will be ruthlessly pulled out, to enlarge the space dedicated to the noble sports of the white man.

Business continues dull in all its branches. There are only four ships in harbour—*Cobari, Jurgan, Kolga, and Dring Louise*, and very few expected. The demand for Tonnage is exceedingly limited, and Produce not being over plentiful, freights are low and unremunerative.

The valleys in this vicinity, are at present sweet and lovely with fruit-blossom. In every dried-up river and water-course there are orchards, with pear and peach and cherry, and the moist places under the rocks are rich with lily of the valley. Lily of the hill it might be called here, as it only grows far up the heights.—*Shanghai Courier Correspondent.*

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court, on the 17th ult., before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General, Messrs. Hall and Holtz sued John Gargan to recover \$633.73, for drapery goods delivered by plaintiffs' firm in Shanghai to defendant in Yokohama, with interest from the 1st March, 1874, and costs of the action. Defendant, in his answer, pleaded non-indebtedness. He stated that he, in 1873, established a small drapery store in Yokohama, and on the 20th of November he ordered from plaintiffs, and paid for, \$200 worth of goods. He received, however, goods to the amount of \$200.58, of which \$48.68 were for plaintiffs' own account. On the 10th December, he sent a new order, which was filled, and in January or February, 1874, a further order, which likewise was filled; but at the same time plaintiffs sent a large quantity of goods which were not in the order, but on their own responsibility, and on the express understanding that if not sold they were to be returned. On the 10th February, defendant paid again \$200; but on the 12th March, 1874, the large portion of his goods was destroyed by fire, or stolen during the fire; a small portion was saved, and is yet in defendant's possession, subject to plaintiffs' orders, or has been sold for their account. Defendant asked that an account be taken of these goods, and he be ordered to pay the balance if any, for such goods as he ordered only, and for such portion of plaintiffs' goods as he had sold, and that plaintiffs be ordered to pay costs.—The case was first brought before the Court on the 28th February, and was then, at the plaintiffs' request, adjourned until defendant could take the evidence of Mr. A. Smith, by commission, which was personally supplied the goods. The commission, which was issued to C. B. Bradford, Esq., Vice Consul-General at Shanghai, having been duly returned, the case was resumed. Mr. Smith's evidence showed that he was manager of the drapery department of plaintiffs' establishment in Shanghai, and that the goods, charged to defendant, were supplied in the usual course of trade; that plaintiffs did not undertake any risk with regard to said goods; that up to the 14th of August, 1874, when he wrote a letter to plaintiffs, defendant had never disputed the account; that witness personally sold the first goods to defendant, and executed defendant's orders from Yokohama, and that defendant asked witness as a favour to send him anything new that witness thought might sell in Yokohama as witness was better acquainted with the trade than defendant.—After hearing the evidence of the defendant and his sister, which was to the effect that they considered all the extra goods sent, were at the plaintiffs' own risk, and that, at the time the fire occurred, they were packed up ready to be returned to Shanghai, the Court reserved judgment, saying the case was one requiring consideration. Ultimately, the Court was reluctantly compelled to decide that the indebtedness was legal and must be enforced. Judgment was therefore given for plaintiffs, for the full amount claimed, with costs of suit; interest not allowed. Defendant to pay at the rate of \$25 per month.

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, Annie Braginton, from New York to Shanghai.

Jan. 6, Lyoka Till, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 11, Titian, from Penarth to Hongkong.

Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 17, Onward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.

Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.

Jan. 22, Flintshire (str.), from London to Penang, &c.

Jan. 31, Lord Macaulay, from Newport to Hongkong.

Feb. 1, Neorhus (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 4, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Feb. 6, Paul Marie, from London to Shanghai.

Feb. 25, Susanne, from Hamburg to Shanghai.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;

Also,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT
LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th May, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *MEIKONG*, Commanded by F. de MALLIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 12th May, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE HAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 8, 1876. my13

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 15, 1876. my15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. jcl

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEN'S.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

FOR SALE.

1 VERY Handsome PHAETON.
1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new.
1 Set Single HARNESS.
Apply to
L. MALLORY,
No. 2, St. John's Place.
Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price 41 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$16 " (2 ")
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen).

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coins in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARRBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1875.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTHERSPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BREERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BREERETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BREERETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BREERETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BREERETON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Solicitor.

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Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

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FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *Chinese Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

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Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 200 160

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" Soup, " 100 80

" Steak, " 180 160

Bullocks' Brains, per set 80 70

" Tongue, fresh, each 300 250

" " corned, " 450 400

" Head, " 1100 900

" Hoart, " 160 140

" Feet, " 80 60

" Kidneys, " 100 80

" Tail, " 160 120

" Liver, " 120 100

" Tripe (undressed), catty 60 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 500

Hams, American, lb. 350 —

" Chinese, " 200 180

" English, " 400 360

Mutton Chop, " 200 180

" Leg, " 200 180

" Shoulder, " 180 140

" Liver, " 130 120

Pigs' Ch